

Kinematics Formulas: A Mathematical Analysis of Motion

1. The velocity of an object with constant acceleration

Equation:

$$V_f = V_i + at$$

where V_f = final velocity
 V_i = initial velocity
 a = acceleration
 t = time

Ex. 1. If a bus with an acceleration of $+2.5 \text{ m/s}^2$ has a velocity of $+4.0 \text{ m/s}$ at $t = 0 \text{ s}$, What is its velocity after 4.0 s ?

$$V_f = ?$$

$$V_i = 4.0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = 2.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$t = 4.0 \text{ s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_f &= V_i + at \\ &= 4.0 \text{ m/s} + (2.5 \text{ m/s}^2)(4.0 \text{ s}) \\ &= 4.0 \text{ m/s} + 10.0 \text{ m/s} \\ &= 14 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

The final velocity is 14 m/s

2. The displacement of an object with constant acceleration

Equation: $d = \left(\frac{V_f + V_i}{2} \right) t$ or $d = \frac{1}{2} (V_f + V_i) t$

Ex. 2. What is the displacement of a truck as it is accelerated uniformly from +25.5 km/h to +36.5 km/h in a 15.0 s interval?

$$d = ?$$

$$V_i = 25.5 \text{ km/h} = 7.08 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_f = 36.5 \text{ km/h} = 10.1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t = 15.0 \text{ s}$$

To convert from
 $\frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ you $\div 3.6$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \left(\frac{V_f + V_i}{2} \right) t \\ &= \left(\frac{10.1 \text{ m/s} + 7.08 \text{ m/s}}{2} \right) 15.0 \text{ s} \\ &= \left(\frac{17.18 \text{ m/s}}{2} \right) 15.0 \text{ s} \\ &= 8.59 \text{ m/s} \times 15.0 \text{ s} \\ &= 129 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3. The displacement when acceleration and time are known

Equation: $d = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$

Ex. 3. A skateboarder starting from rest accelerates uniformly at $+3.0 \text{ m/s}^2$ for 10.0 s . How far does the skateboarder travel?

$$d = ?$$

$$v_i = 0.0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t = 10.0 \text{ s}$$

$$a = 3.0 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= v_i t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \\ &= 0.0 \times 10 \text{ s} + \frac{1}{2} (3.0 \text{ m/s}^2) (10.0 \text{ s})^2 \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} (3.0 \text{ m/s}^2) (100 \text{ s}^2) \\ &= 150 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

4. The velocity when displacement and acceleration are known

Equation: $V_f^2 = V_i^2 + 2ad$

Ex. 4. If a subway train travelling at 65 m/s slows to a stop with an acceleration of -2.2 m/s^2 , at what distance from the station does it need to begin decelerating?

$V_f = 0 \text{ m/s}$
 $V_i = 65 \text{ m/s}$
 $a = -2.2 \text{ m/s}^2$
 $d = ?$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_f^2 &= V_i^2 + 2ad \\
 V_f^2 - V_i^2 &= 2ad \\
 \frac{V_f^2 - V_i^2}{2a} &= d \\
 \frac{(0)^2 - (65 \text{ m/s})^2}{2(-2.2 \text{ m/s}^2)} &= d \\
 \frac{0 + 4225 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2}{-4.4 \text{ m/s}^2} &= d \\
 9.6 \times 10^2 \text{ m} &= 960 \text{ m} = d
 \end{aligned}$$

BEDMAS
←

*rearranging

$$V_f = \underline{V_i} + \underline{a} \boxed{t} \quad \text{for "t"}$$

←
BEDMAS

$$\frac{V_f - V_i}{a} = \frac{\cancel{a} \boxed{t}}{\cancel{a}}$$

$$1. V_i = 6.0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_f = 38.0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t = 4.0 \text{ s}$$

$$a =$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{m/s} \div \text{s} \\ \text{m/s} \times \frac{1}{\text{s}} = \text{m/s}^2 \end{array}$$

$$V_f = V_i + \boxed{a}t$$

BEDMAS

$$\frac{V_f - V_i}{t} = a$$

$$\frac{38 \text{ m/s} - 6.0 \text{ m/s}}{4.0 \text{ s}} = a$$

$$\frac{32 \text{ m/s}}{4.0 \text{ s}} = a$$

$$8.0 \text{ m/s}^2 = a$$

$$3. t = 3.0 \text{ s}$$

$$a = -8.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$V_i = ?$$

$$V_f = 0.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$V_f = V_i + at \quad \text{BEDMAS}$$

$$V_f - at = V_i$$

$$0 - (-8.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})(3.0) = V_i$$

$$0 - (-24 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}) = V_i$$

$$24 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = V_i$$

4. a) $V_f = 4.0 \text{ m/s}$
 $t = 2.5 \text{ s}$
 $d =$
 $V_i = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \left(\frac{V_f + V_i}{2} \right) t \\ &= \left(\frac{4.0 \text{ m/s} + 0 \text{ m/s}}{2} \right) 2.5 \text{ s} \\ &= \left(\frac{4.0 \text{ m/s}}{2} \right) 2.5 \text{ s} \\ &= 5.0 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

b) $a = ?$ Hint: DON'T USE YOUR ANSWER IF YOU DON'T NEED TO!

$$\begin{aligned} V_f &= V_i + at \\ a &= \frac{V_f - V_i}{t} \\ &= \frac{4.0 \text{ m/s} - 0 \text{ m/s}}{2.5 \text{ s}} \\ &= 1.6 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

7. $V_i = 20.0 \text{ m/s}$

$d = 1.50 \times 10^2 \text{ m} = 150 \text{ m}$

$t = 10.0 \text{ s}$

$V_f =$

$d = \left(\frac{V_f + V_i}{2} \right) t$

$\frac{d}{t} = \frac{V_f + V_i}{2}$

$\frac{2d}{t} = V_f + V_i$

$\frac{2d}{t} - V_i = V_f$

$\frac{2(150 \text{ m})}{10.0 \text{ s}} - 20.0 \text{ m/s} = V_f$

$30.0 \text{ m/s} - 20.0 \text{ m/s} = V_f$

$10.0 \text{ m/s} = V_f$

BEDMAS
←

$$14. V_i = 5.6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = 0.60 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$t = 4.0 \text{ s}$$

$$a) d = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= V_i t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \\ &= 5.6 \text{ m/s} \times 4.0 \text{ s} + \frac{1}{2} (0.60 \text{ m/s}^2) (4.0 \text{ s})^2 \\ &= 22.4 \text{ m} + 4.8 \text{ m} \\ &= 27 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) V_f = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_f &= V_i + a t \\ &= 5.6 \text{ m/s} + (0.60 \text{ m/s}^2)(4.0 \text{ s}) \\ &= 8.0 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$15. V_f = 14 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_i = 22 \text{ m/s}$$

$$d = 125 \text{ m}$$

$$a) a = ?$$

$$V_f^2 = V_i^2 + 2ad \text{ BEDMAS}$$

$$V_f^2 - V_i^2 = 2ad$$

$$\frac{V_f^2 - V_i^2}{2d} = a$$

$$\frac{(14 \text{ m/s})^2 - (22 \text{ m/s})^2}{2(125 \text{ m})} = a$$

$$\frac{196 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 - 484 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2}{250 \text{ m}} = a$$

$$\frac{-288 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2}{250 \text{ m}} = -1.2 \text{ m/s}^2 = a$$

$$b) t = ?$$

$$d = \left(\frac{V_f + V_i}{2} \right) t$$

$$\frac{2d}{V_f + V_i} = t$$

$$\frac{d}{\left(\frac{V_f + V_i}{2} \right)} = t$$

$$\frac{125 \text{ m}}{\left(\frac{14 \text{ m/s} + 22 \text{ m/s}}{2} \right)} = t$$

$$\frac{125 \text{ m}}{18 \text{ m/s}} = t$$

$$6.9 \text{ s} = t$$